THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

C. D. HIGGINS,

H. D. THOMPSON,

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

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That you can procure at the new and enlarged Boston and Eastern Oyster Depot, 67 Fifth avenue, all kinds of oysters in the shell or opened in the most reliable manner, and at any and all seasonable hours.

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Mr. Simpson's Livery avenue, near West Common, Allegheny, is a fine, strong, and handsome fence, and cheap.

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Place your boys under the care of Prof. S. T. Taylor, of Boston, an author of our offices have already done. He takes them into his family.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY BILL.

ANOTHER SLAP AT ERIE.

Who Shall Vote at Railway Elections by Proxy, or Otherwise—Voters Liable to be Challenged and Sworn—The Appropriation Bill and its Provisions—Local Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 10, 1869.

Mr. Scott, of Allegheny, introduced a bill to-day into the Senate, evidently intended to prevent the Erie Railway Company from using the proxies of the foreign stockholders, which it has obtained in Europe, to obtain control of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road at the next election of directors. The bill is somewhat of general significance in all railroads in the state, and provides—

First. No proxy shall be allowed to vote who has obtained it therefor any consideration.

Second. That no person shall be allowed to vote who shall have been promised or received any consideration for such votes.

Third. That no person shall be allowed online by proxy shall prescribe.

Fourth. That no person shall vote who has not held stock for sixty days prior to the election.

Fifth. No person shall vote on the stock sold for future delivery, nor upon any stock which shall have been hypothecated by him, or obtained by him for the purpose of voting at the election to be held.

Sixth. Any person holding stock in trust, who shall give a proxy any consideration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined twenty dollars per share and undergo sixty days' imprisonment.

Seventh. Any person offering to vote can be challenged by any person entitled to vote, and must thereupon take oath to answer all questions affecting his right to vote under the provisions of this act, and if his answers are not satisfactory, the inspectors shall reject his vote.

Eighth. No person thus challenged shall be allowed to vote unless he produces an affidavit in such form as by law may be required.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1869.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED FINAL.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Chairman of Ways and Means, reported the annual appropriation bill. About the usual amounts are appropriated for departments of the government, fifty thousand dollars, soldiers' orphans, fifty-five thousand dollars, common schools, five hundred thousand dollars, Judges of Supreme Court, six thousand dollars each, total thirty-six thousand dollars; Judges of Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars, Judges of Allegheny, twenty-five thousand dollars, Judges of the Commonwealth, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, Secretary of Internal Affairs fifty thousand dollars, interest on funded debt falling due up to February 1st, 1870, six million, eight hundred thousand dollars, public printing, thirty-five thousand dollars, deficiencies, including pay of members and officers, without appropriations, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary. Pay of Governor's Guard and Militia, $30,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind $8,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Allegheny, $10,000; Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars; Asylum, Harrisburg, twenty thousand dollars; Training School for Feeble Minded Children, Media, twenty-five thousand dollars; Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, twenty-two thousand dollars; Western Penitentiary, twenty-two thousand; Eastern Penitentiary, $5,000; now building for same, $1,000; asylum at Danville for the insane, $15,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Scotland, $15,000; Western Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont, Allegheny county, $10,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Uniontown, $5,000; New Brighton Hospital, $5,000; Lincoln Institute, colored, $10,000; Harrisburg Hospital, $10,000. The whole appropriation is estimated at $3,000,000.

Bill Passed Finally.

Incorporating the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania, located at Birmingham; capital $200,00.

Preventing the shooting of oil, or other inflammable substances in wells.

Empowering guardians to issue minors' bonds or notes in Mercersburg.

Prohibiting gill enterprises in Clearfield.

Extending county commissioners' jurisdiction of highways county to Concord, Warren and Clarion.

Authorizing Apollo borough to borrow five thousand dollars or a charge over the Kiskiminetas.

Requiring steamers in Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh and Allegheny to provide persons at a certain speed.

Extending the time for the commencement of Pleasant Bridge, Warren county.

Incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics' Steamship Association, Brownsville.

Repealing the second section of the act relating to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny county guard; February 20, 1868.

Granting a new council to Lewisburg, Union county.

SENATE.

Opinion of Attorney General.

A communication was read from Governor Geary, transmitting the opinion of the Attorney General concerning the South resolution of inquiry. He believes that the act modifying and changing the constitution of Virginia and Mississippi and admitting their senators and representatives to seats in congress, is a valid and binding law and entering the same in the ordinary and correct sequence of enactments is constitutional.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Connell—Providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

Mr. Scott—Relating to Birmingham borough.

Mr. Quay—Supplement legalizing the name of the Police Force, Allegheny.

Mr. Lowry called up the bill creating a new county of parts of Crawford, Venango, Forest and Warren, to be called Forest. Passed finally. The counties for nearly two years, Evans, Brown, of Mercer, and Wallace, opposing and the former speaking. The bill passed second reading.

HAVANA.

Progress of the Revolution. The Excite at San Domingo, &c., &c.

HAVANA, February 10.—Intelligence is received to a party of insurgents have met possession of the town of Sancti-Spiritus, in the district of Puerto Principe. The insurgents have not yet taken possession of the fortress. The insurgent force consists of 1,000 men, under the command of Gen. Agramonte. The Spanish troops have retired to the fortress.

Intense excitement prevails in Santiago de Cuba, caused by the mysterious murder of Don Jose Fermin Cespedes, the son of the late President Cespedes. The son of the latter was the richest man in Cuba, and was murdered for the purpose of robbery. Two thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the assassin, although as yet no clue to him has been discovered. The reward is now up to ten thousand dollars, and it is expected that the increased offer will result in the discovery of the murderer.

Advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents have captured the town of Sibanicu, and that the Spanish troops have retired to the fortress.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Jiguani, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

The Spanish troops have captured the town of Bayamo, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Manzanillo state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Guisa, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Holguin state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Jibara, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Gibara state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Holguin, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Nuevitas state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Puerto Principe, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Cienfuegos state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Trinidad, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Matanzas state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Cardenas, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Sagua la Grande state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Sagua la Grande, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Remedios state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Remedios, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Caibarien state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Caibarien, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Nuevitas state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Nuevitas, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Puerto Principe state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Puerto Principe, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Cienfuegos state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Cienfuegos, and that the insurgents have retired to the mountains.

Advices from Matanzas state that the Spanish troops have captured the town of Matanz

The Daily Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Railroad companies are preparing for a vehicle in our Legislature, over the bill prohibiting voting by proxy in electing railroad directors. This bill is brought forward by the Fort Wayne to prevent itself against the Erie party, who, it is reported, have secured or are likely to secure, by the purchase of stock and by proxies, a controlling voice in the coming election of that company, which takes place early next month. We trust our Legislature will do everything necessary to the welfare of the people and the security of their institutions.

At last we are assured of the continuance of peace between Greece and Turkey. The Greek Ministers who refused to sign the protocol drawn up at Paris in India, tion of the higher order of human or off-side, but the courage to make good their threats. Figuratively speaking they committed hari-kari. Their portfolios have been handed over to a new Cabinet, but the new Cabinet comes up to the heart of King George. King and Cabinet have manifested a great anxiety themselves to adhere to the resolutions as it has been possible upon the troubled waters, and Greece may be said to have at present her honor and supremacy at the same time.

A meeting of our exchanges are engaged in suppressing [illegible] since getting control [illegible] and Governor Brownlow, now of Tennessee. The statement of the facts are based upon the judgment and prejudices of the respective parties. There is not the slightest probability that these predictions will be verified. Governor Brownlow's health, never robust, has at last succumbed to the consuming cares of his position. He is now confined to his room, where he has received copious and shocking hail the duties pertaining to his office for many months. We learn from a gentleman who connected with him last week that there is not the slightest prospect of his ever being much longer. Therefore it is not at all probable that he will conduct us the canvass.

The suffrage amendment, which by the United States Senate after an unprecedented struggle, was sent back to the House, where it has to contend. In addition to the broad principle of impartial suffrage, it contains the important amendment of Senator Wilson, providing for choosing Presidential electors by districts, which, it is said, has the support of four Cabinet. The amendment, in principle, as far as it relates to suffrage, undoubtedly reflects the enlightened sentiment of the American people, and is a step forward in the interests of Justice and Human Rights. As to the best mode of giving expression to the great idea, there was much disagreement in the Senate, whose amendments three were doubtless over the title of the measure in the House.

The Pennsylvania Association held a meeting yesterday and adopted the draft of an act of Congress to prohibit the sale of adulterated oils for illuminating purposes. It provides a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for one year, or both, as the court may determine, for the offence of selling or offering for sale, illuminating oils which shall not stand a test of at least one hundred and ten degrees, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint competent persons to visit all parts of the United States, at irregular intervals, for the purpose of testing oils, examining all cases of explosions resulting from the supposed adulteration of illuminating fluids, and prosecuting offenders. In order to defray the expenses rendered necessary by this act, it is proposed to collect a license fee of ten dollars from all parties engaged in the handling or retailing of oils, who are not now subject to a license tax.

Elsewhere on this page will be found the proceedings of the meeting of citizens, held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the question of river navigation, as likely to be affected by short span bridges. The address of Mr. Rommers, together with the resolutions, express fully the views of those who are most directly and deeply interested in river navigation. It is belief that bridges, so constructed as to allow only a channel way of three hundred feet are under all circumstances detrimental to navigation, and that, while five hundred feet spans are a serious drawback to the river business, yet in a spirit of compromise, and with a desire to see railroad and all other interests accommodated and fostered, the agreement afore of the hunting interest declare their willingness to accept four hundred feet span as the minimum channel way, and make this condition a basis for the settlement of the vexed question which has so long agitated the country. The spirit manifested by the meeting is certainly commendable, and the resolutions should receive the consideration at the hands of our Congressional representatives.

A PARADISE FOR ROGUES.

A New York paper says: "Murderers do not now wait for the cover of night to stain themselves with their fearful guilt. They begin work with the blowing of the whistle that summons honest labor to the shops and factories." Pistols are so commonly used on the streets as footpicks. 6 editors and clerks have huge piles of money attracted from beneath their very noses. All that is requisite to secure a fortune in diamonds and other jewels is to scoop them out of a shop window. This is a graphic description of a paradise for rogues. Original sin seems to have complete control of the municipal limits, and metropolitan base has at last risen superior to the delights which commonly characterize a large city. This is saying a good deal. But between corrupt judges, Wall street privileges, watered stocks and false naturalization certificates, New York has fairly earned the reputation formerly awarded Sodom and Gomorrah. Wall street winks at watered stocks. Police Commissioners exchange greetings with murderers and confidence whisky pinches between votes, and the Nineteenth ward kindly takes Albany under its fanning. What can be more natural than every crime in the catalogue, from nonchalant theft to daylight robbery and murder? It is evident that the lives and property of the people of New York depend upon an exceedingly precarious tenure.

PAYING CHEROKEES FOR OTHER PEOPLE.

When England found it profitable, in a pecuniary point of view to abolish slavery in her possessions she immediately turned her attention to paying for what she wished not yet proven to be equally holiness or righteous. English professions and English practice are two entirely distinct things. The sympathies of four-fifths of the English nobility were expressed with American slavery to the exclusion of all just feeling for the inhabitants of India. The same hands that signed the moving appeal inspired by the Duchess of Sutherland, were equally prompt in testifying their approval of the summary method adopted for the punishment of Nana Sahib's treacherous followers. Blowing from the cannon's mouth people whose very sight they had appropriated to themselves, simply because they had the courage to turn upon their despoilers, was entirely in accordance with English precept and practice. We think, if in any event, a similar uprising would have occurred in the United States, and we are morally certain that such barbarities as disgraced the English Government in its dealings with the people of India, would never have occurred on the American continent. So much for English professions and English practice.

In the action of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, we have a fresh illustration of this double spirit. That Chamber has petitioned an address to Secretary Johnson urging the *practical* adoption of free trade principles in the United States. As in the matter of slavery, the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain have adopted so much of free trade principles as their experience teaches them is pecuniarily advantageous. Profoundly, Great Britain has adopted free trade principles. *Practically* she protects her manufactures and merchants whenever it is necessary. In at least one hundred articles that we could mention, the imports reach a figure thirteen

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

[illegible]

"SAD."

It has been remarked that the agreement of two men of all nations, the practical statesmen and wheat freighters, with a few note the exceptions, have been chary of speech. France, England, Germany and even our own country, have furnished abundant illustrations of this fact during the last century. Westminster seldom occupied fifteen minutes in a speech. General Cooper's speeches may be all classed under the three minutes rule. Napoleon's speeches were the soul of brevity. Washington, the great one, only spoke upon occasion. He was doing. The notable failures from a Hamilton Monroe, who consumed hours in displaying his matchless powers as a orator, down to Wise, of Virginia, are ill lessons of tongue. The exceptions are as rare as the world has settled down into the belief that "great talkers are little men." Recent known language confirms the old adage in every instance. Even the new subscription covering this idea.

We continue to say that the rate question is the most momentous to Congress. The accumulation of millions, beyond declaring the interest and drawing their billion numbers of the floor, accomplish absolutely nothing. We are, therefore, at no loss to comprehend the condition of unconcernment exhibited when we are told that the brief session on the Constitutional Amendment was "three days." Brevity is often a wedge and safe. If they show executive ability they serve the purpose of a leading helmet. If they are convicted in good taste and merit our approval, they call our conventions. There is nothing in the range of ordinance that makes men sons in proportion to its execution than a mirror. Your other gun, with its temperament, sends the shot straight to the center. What is true of projectiles is equally true of public speeches—of everything, in fact, in which language is employed. This idea evidently has not permeated either the hall of the Senate or House and Representatives. Finding the first vote on the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. Drake wrestled himself, and worried everybody else, by talking four hours. After casting his third vote, he obtained the floor again, and occupied another hour. Mr. Sumner, it seems, considered this performance fell short of the full discharge of a Senator's duties. He spoke without interruption from half past three to six, and from nine to ten o. m. In the meantime Senator Drake would bear off the honors mentioned on inexhaustible "gab," Mr. Sumner devoted an hour to recuperating himself. But in spite of this, Drake disturbed him, by at least half an hour. Between the two, we are told the galleries were thinned out with extraordinary rapidity. At one time the choruses of the orators was distributed between those white men and four negroes, passing beyond parliamentary, the remarkable have roof endurance manifested those listeners. The Senators pitied themselves up to the persuasive powers of the speakers and fell fast asleep. At no time was there more than a dozen awake. When a vote was to be taken, in some cases with a previous understanding, they were aroused by the sergeant-at-arms, answered hastily to their names, and darted back to their couches, like a soldier settling himself to sepulcher a fatiguing night march. After him, who will appreciate the power of "gab?"

A Cheap Transportation Scheme.

The people of Memphis are so fond of ideal not they can't construct a Chinese railroad entirely without it. The Memphis *Avalanche* offers a column to a description of the proceedings as at a church festival held to find city on to with most. The description reads so lovely but we are led to believe that they were more successful than was exactly agreeable to the attendants. A well known gambler invited advantage lady to dance with him, when her escort supplied him forthwith with a knife, inflicting wounds that will terminate the career of the gambler. The gambler fell into the arms of Captain Bill Forrest, a brother of Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, who, it appears, is in no way connected as a relative. This is the first time we have observed his name young in bowie during the last few months. The mutual friends of each party exchanged knives and pistols and engaged in a free fight. There was a free fight in Memphis, unfortunately. The women and children managed to get out of the hall in the fastest space of time. Although nothing of the sort was advertised, or anticipated, the transformation scene excelled anything witnessed outside of Niblo's or Tripanic's Varieties. The principal actor, gay and gory with the blood of his foul victim, made an onslaught on the quietly retiring—the gentlemen who had a Memphis—and stood four of them cleverly with his knife. When the individual who had been the cause of the disturbance was taken to the Police Station, he was duly urged with disorderly conduct, and fined fifty dollars. Why, we are not told. He contributed largely to the performance. We presume, however, that Memphis is supposed to appreciating the prices of tragedy and transformation scenes.

An exchange says: "Some of the snobs of New York, and of other cities where snobbery finds stagnation time, are flocking themselves and their daughters for heirs to English titles that are only enfloved in England because they are blue-mouldy, like her cheese. Fill the nameless livery and unmeaning coats of arms upon sugar, in contact with the gold-laced and worn by the gallant sons of English nobility, and see the effect. Imagine a coronet and lion rampant on a carriage-door, and a footman with a cockade in his hat. Imagine a man with a coronet on his card. Imagine a man calling himself Lord Anything, and you have a picture of snobbery

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[Financial and trade commentary for Thursday, February 11, 1869.]

[Bank statement of Jas. T. Brady & Co., corrected to Feb. 11, 1869.]

[Comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:]

[Statement of coupon bonds registered for the Department, and a good thing, as it affords the means of safety and protection from loss to the holders of our bonds, who are beginning to comfortably with alarm the large of holding coupon bonds, in view of the extensive robberies which are almost daily taking place. We do not want to see the coupon bonds of the country retired or withdrawn from circulation, but we do want to see the registered bonds increased to be in the largest proportions under circumstances which would render it a perpetual necessity. There is no good reason whatever for the conversion of registered into coupon bonds, and no one can be benefited by it except the owners of our bonds, who can get into registered form, and keep them, the better it will be for the National credit and for the country.]

[James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 6 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being registered in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, to purchase and sell on commission any stocks on the regular list on the most favorable terms. Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual terms.]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

[Produce and general markets for Thursday, February 11, 1869.]

[Receipts of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, etc., for the week ending February 6, 1869.]

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	178	1,305	200	104
Tuesday	178	1,305	2,000	91
Wednesday	178	1,305	2,000	91
Thursday	178	1,305	2,000	91
Friday	178	1,305	2,000	91
Saturday	178	1,305	2,000	91
Totals	1,068	7,830	10,200	563

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 10, 1869.

River at a stand, with twenty-five inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 20° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, February 10, 1869.

River falling fast and rolling slowly. Weather cloudy; thermometer at 40° P. M. Mc.

Carrollton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARROLLTON, February 10, 1869.

River rising, with about twelve feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer at 40° P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., February 10, 1869.

River—Seven feet of water in the channel, and rising slowly. Weather cloudy; thermometer near to 50°. Sugar Tree.

Steubenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 10, 1869.

The steamer Fleetwood, from Parkersburg for Cincinnati, passed down last night. The steamer Gen. Buell, from Kanawha to Cincinnati, passed down to-day. The Edinburg and Telegraph passed up this evening, the former for Marietta and the latter for Big Sandy. The Kate Anderson, from Pomeroy to Portsmouth, and Victor No. 3 departed for Gallipolis this morning. Weather warm and cloudy. River rising slowly.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—Weather clear and cold. River falling, with eight feet eight inches in the canal.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Clarion	Hampton	Geneva.
Lafayette	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Schneider	Phillips	Geneva.
Gallipolis	Simmons	Louisville.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Clarion	Phillips	Geneva.
Gallipolis	Simmons	Louisville.

MONONGAHELA MARKET—Eight feet six inches and falling.

The market last evening indicated eight feet six inches and falling. On the wharf there was a considerable amount of activity. The rise in the Monongahela produced quite a movement among the coal men, who are preparing for another rise, which, if it comes in large bulk and steadying, the others will leave to-day. The general run will not be a large one.

First February Run of Coal.

The present rise in the Monongahela will enable the coal dealers to forward another run of coal to the lower markets. The following boats have left: Fred Wilson, Fostoria, J. S. Neal, Sam Roberts, Bengal Tiger and others. The others will leave to-day. The general announcement consists of ten boats of the Eliza Hemmingray class, with an aggregate of 1,200,000 bushels. For Louisville, five to-day, and five to-morrow. For barges with 60,000 bushels, Grand Tower, Illinois.

FOR CINCINNATI.

	Boats and barges.	Bushels.
J. F. Evans	2	40,000
White	1	20,000
Coal City	1	20,000
Lida	1	20,000
Hudson	1	20,000
Samson	2	40,000
Fostoria	2	40,000
Pontiac	2	40,000
J. S. Neal	2	40,000
Total	16	320,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

	Boats and barges.	Bushels.
Gallipolis	1	20,000
Total	1	20,000

The Arkansas brought up a heavy cargo.

The new steamer Castle V. Kennett will follow the Gladiator to-day for Memphis.

The steamer Gladiator, Captain Hare, will be the next steamer for St. Louis.

The Rose Parham will be the first boat for Nashville.

The Simonds and Greene packets leave at 4 P. M. and 5 P. M.

The steamer Joseph Cathcart, will be the first boat for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The steamers Atwood and Waggie Hare are the first boats for New Orleans and the first after 30, Louis.

The steamers Eugene and R. S. Hudson are expected to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

The fine passenger steamer Watauga, Capt. Hess, for Cincinnati and Louisville, will leave this and New Orleans. A fine opportunity for passage going South. This boat is well found in every respect, and has the reputation of being one of the best in the trade.

The new side wheeler Silver Bow, Captain E. W. Rhea, will leave this afternoon and leave on her first trip to the Falls of Cumberland. Her cabin is finished in the handsomest manner. She will be one of the finest boats that ever left here.

The powerful new towboat Hercules, Captain Swan, and Boss, in charge of Captain J. W. Hubbard, will leave this afternoon for Memphis and St. Louis, and towing barges will follow in due time.

The fine passenger steamer Nashville, Capt. Thos. Brown, will leave this afternoon for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Nashville is an A No. 1 boat in every respect, has fine accommodations for passengers, and the officers are all well known. Mr. Pace, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have their berths secured.

Departed.—The large steamer Sir Henry Havelock, on the spring route, commenced her trip to-day, leaving at 4 P. M. She had on board 1,000 tons of freight, and 100 passengers, being an instrument in charge of Captain Thomas Fee's new steamers constructed at Cincinnati, and which will be ready for service in the spring trade.

Arrivals.—The Gladiator packet, Captain Thomas Fee's new steamers constructed at Cincinnati, and which will be ready for service in the spring trade.

Arrivals.—The Gladiator packet, Captain J. M. Hare, takes her departure on Thursday, at 4 P. M., positively. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of capable and gentlemanly officers. Persons desiring to go South will find this the best route to take. Call early and secure berths. Freight taken on board at the wharf.

Departed.—The sales were small, reaching only some 1,500 tons as follows: 50 barrels standard white, imperial option, last half February, 50c; sales 50 bbls. last half March, 52½c; sales 50 bbls. last half March, 52½c; sales 50 bbls. same delivery, 53c, and 50 barrels same delivery, 53½c. The following is a summary of the above figures, but sellers asserted they could get more:

Arrivals and departures of coal boats at Wheeling, from February 1 to 6, 1869, inclusive:

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Monday	1	1
Tuesday	1	1
Wednesday	1	1
Thursday	1	1
Friday	1	1
Saturday	1	1
Total	6	6

[Statement of the receipts of flour, grain, etc., at Chicago for the week ending February 6, 1869, compared with the same week of 1868, were as follows:]

[Statement of the receipts of grain at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the month of January, 1869, compared with the same month

...e Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page.

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